

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION FROM

**INFORMATION FROM**

**FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS**      **CD NO.**

## REPORT

STAT

|                    |                                                |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| COUNTRY            | USSR                                           |
| SUBJECT            | Scientific - Medicine, organization of science |
| HOW<br>PUBLISHED   | Semiweekly newspaper                           |
| WHERE<br>PUBLISHED | Moscow                                         |
| DATE<br>PUBLISHED  | 11 May 1952                                    |
| LANGUAGE           | Russian                                        |

DATE OF INFORMATION 1952

DATE DIST. 15 Aug 1952

NO. OF PAGES 5

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANINGS OF ESPIONAGE ACT 50 U. S. C. 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE      Meditsinskiy Rabotnik, No 38, 1952.

## SEVENTH SESSION OF THE ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES USSR

The seventh session of the General Assembly of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR opened on 8 May 1952. The two main questions on the program were: results attained by the academy in fulfilling the decrees of the joint session of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR dedicated to problems of the physiological teachings of I. P. Pavlov (reported by N. N. Zhukov-Verezhnikov, Vice-President of the Academy of Medical Sciences; and the status and prospects of training and distribution of scientific-pedagogical personnel within the public health system of the USSR in the light of the decrees of the Pavlov joint session (reported by A. Z. Belousov, Assistant Minister of Public Health USSR; N. V. Kononov, Vice-President of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; and G. N. Zilov, Chief of Personnel Administration, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR. In addition to the above, six scientific reports on current problems were heard and discussed.

The report by Zhukov-Verezhnikov outlined the following changes in organization of the activities of the academy: increased structural reorganization of institutes; radical changes in problems, topics, and scientific research methods; reorganization of personnel-training methods in oblasts; increased creative scientific discussions; and increased deep study and propagandizing of I. P. Pavlov's materialistic doctrine. A summary of Zhukov-Verezhnikov's report follows.

The Scientific Council of the Presidium on Problems of Pavlov Physiology had an important role in the work of reorganization i.e., reviewing research plans of oblasts to ensure the growth of physiological, pathophysiological, and clinical sciences. Problem commissions consisting of leading figures of medical science were created for reorganizing the planning of research. Active and corresponding members not actually working in academy institutions have been involved in the activities of the academy to a greater degree than before.

The Institute of Physiology was reorganized to create better contact between research and clinical organizations and to place emphasis on Pavlov's doctrine. The Institute of Experimental Medicine was reorganized to emphasize Pavlov's doctrine as a means of eliminating further error in theoretical orientation and to produce fruitful research. Laboratories of physiology and pathology

- 1 -

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

## CLASSIFICATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[illegible]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STAT

of higher nervous activity were organized at many clinical institutes. Substantial progress has been made in reorganization of the Institutes of Tuberculosis, Neurosurgery, and Obstetrics.

Reorganization of scientific research work actually has not begun or is merely proceeding formally in the Institute of Infectious Diseases, the Institute of Normal and Pathological Morphology, in several laboratories of the Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni N. F. Gamaleya, and in the Institute of General and Experimental Pathology. The Institute for Organization of Public Health and History of Medicine is at fault in failing to begin generalization of the experiences of medical-prophylactic institutions in creating a regime based on the Pavlov doctrine. The institute proved to be not in a position to prepare organization-methodological directives on this subject for the aid of public health organizers. Efforts at removing defects in the activity of the Institute of Organization of Public Health and History of Medicine are very weak.

The Presidium and department bureaus are deficient in support and organizational work in administering institutes and laboratories. This organizational work is insufficient even for fulfilling the plan. Members of the Presidium and of the bureaus of the departments are not pressing vital and immediate contact with the collectives of academy institutions and rarely visit institutes, sessions of scientific councils, and conferences. The Presidium failed to provide for multi-lateral development of important problems in the spirit of the decrees of the Pavlov joint session, such as the trophic function of the nervous system, the physiology and pathology of respiration, and the physiological bases of the growth and physical training of children.

One of the most important results of the reorganization is a change in the orientation of the scientific work of the academy toward a closer conformance to Pavlov's ideas. Creative research based on Pavlov physiology has resulted in considerable progress during the past 2 years. In the forefront is research on the physiology and pathophysiology of higher nervous activity. Valuable work has been conducted under the direction of K. M. Bykov on changes in conditioned reflex activity in the presence of certain pathological processes and study of the interrelationship of cortex, subcortex, and inner cerebral organs under normal and pathological conditions. A. G. Ivanov-Smolenskiy and associates made a substantial contribution to the growth of Pavlovian pathophysiology of higher nervous activity, summarized in the second edition of the book Outlines of the Pathophysiology of Higher Nervous Activity and in Doctrine of I. P. Pavlov and Pathological Physiology. A. A. Vishnevskiy and others are creatively applying Pavlov's doctrine in surgery. Pavlov's ideas in oncology were developed in the Institute of General and Experimental Pathology and the Institute of Experimental Biology through study of the processes of metastasis of tumors. Research on etiology and pathogenesis, as well as methods of combating malignant tumors, underwent significant development during the past 2 years.

Organization of the treatment of many important problems, such as psychoneurology, physiological bases of physical culture affairs concerning health resorts, and others is still deficient.

The principal important new facts in the field of physiology of higher nervous activity were obtained in the Institute of Experimental Medicine by P. S. Kupalov and his associates. In the Institute of Physiology, under the direction of A. A. Usiyevich, new data was obtained on the spread of inhibiting processes from the cortex to subcortex, on the dynamic localization of functions in the cortex, and on the influence of pathological conditions of the cortex on the activity of inner organs. Development of the important field of research of the cooperative functioning of the first and second signal systems by A. G. Ivanov-Smolenskiy, N. I. Krasnogorskiy, and by the Institutes of Neurology and Neurosurgery of the academy is encouraging. However, the development of many aspects of the problems of higher nervous activity has been unsatisfactory.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STAT

The quantity and quality of research on the activity of the second signal system and its interrelationship with the first under normal pathological conditions is still insufficient.

Some progress has been made in research on age physiology and pathology of higher nervous activity, notably by N. I. Krasnogorskiy and N. I. Kasatkin. The Institute of Pediatrics is still insufficiently occupied with this important problem.

New data has been obtained on the nervous regulation of respiration, circulation, and digestion. At the Institute of Physiology, V. N. Chernigovskiy and associates are conducting interesting research on the interrelationship of circulation and respiration under conditions of physical training, nervous compensation of the consequences of impaired pulmonary circulation (acute edema of the lungs), and also on the nervous mechanism of pathogenetic therapy of endarteritis obliterans. At the Institute of Experimental Medicine, V. A. Negovskiy and B. N. Klosovskiy are working on the influence of disturbances in brain cortex dynamics on the asymmetry of vascular reactions in various illnesses. Much work on the role of the nervous system in alimentation and digestion is being carried on under O. P. Molchanov at the Institute of Nutrition and at the Institute of Physiology.

I. F. Zdrodovskiy is conducting noteworthy research on anti-infection protective mechanisms in relation to the regulating functions of the central nervous system. However, research on the role of the cerebral cortex in infections and immunity has been insufficiently developed. The laboratory headed by L. A. Zil'ber has done no research on conditioned reflex regulation of specific immunity, and Zil'ber himself recently discredited the feasibility of applying the conditioned reflex method in research on specific immunity.

Important research in the field of general pathological physiology has been conducted at the laboratory of N. N. Anichkov in the Institute of Experimental Medicine, where experimental biological models of autoinfectious processes, such as some types of hepatization, cholecystitis, keratitis, pneumonia, paratyphoid infections, and arterosclerosis.

The Institutes of Therapy, Nutrition, and Experimental Biology are working on the creation of biological models of hypertonia. Such research is essential to complex experimental therapy directed at the causative factors of illnesses and at regulation of protective-preservative functions of the higher nervous system.

Therapeutic sleep is one of the most important components of complex therapy. At the Institutes of Therapy and Neuropathology, therapeutic sleep in connection with hypertonia was observed to have good results in cases involving patients who already had marked tendencies toward protective inhibition. The therapeutic use of sleep is not a panacea but is a method requiring careful consideration and needs an individual approach, since the ratio of basic nervous processes in the higher divisions of the central nervous system varies in several pathological states and in various phases of some illnesses. The advancement of the use of therapeutic sleep will depend on the intensity of the study of experimental and clinical changes in higher nervous activity under various illnesses.

Complex therapy methods have been developed for treating infectious diseases, and much has been done by V. D. Timakov, N. Ye. Lebedev, M. A. Morozov, and others, in developing new medicinal preparations. The work of pharmacologists approximates experimental therapy, with their efforts directed toward a search for new means of treating important illnesses, especially hypertonia.

Closer union of physiologists and clinicists in the academy is being realized with some positive results obtained through the joint works of K. M. Bykov and M. V. Chernavutskiy, A. G. Ivanov-Amolenskiy and I. V. Kononov, M. A. Usiyevich and B. G. Yegorov, and V. N. Chernigovskiy and A. A. Vishnevskiy.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STAT

However, far from all clinicians are taking part in this movement. The institutions of the academy are poorly set up for the introduction of the latest advances into medical practice and public health. Physiological methods of studying the activity of the organism, such as by making new experimental biological models of pathological processes, especially in studying higher divisions of the central nervous system, are for the most part lacking in clinical practice. Development of particular clinicophysiological methodology is progressing poorly. Pharmacological regulation of physiological functions, particularly the pharmacology of higher nervous activity, circulation, and respiration, suffers substantial defects in the system of searching for new medicinal agents.

The development of new methods of active prophylaxis and treatment of illnesses such as influenza, acute infections of children, and rheumatism is progressing slowly, especially in comparison with the great advances of Soviet medicine in the prevention and treatment of other infectious diseases.

Although research in hygiene, microbiology, and pathology of infections has been altered somewhat through creative application of Pavlov's doctrine, research in these fields has varied less than in the clinical institutions.

The first experiment of the Institute of Hygiene of Labor and Occupational Diseases concerns the initial utilization of physiological data to aid Stakhanovite production. Physiological methods of research are gaining extensive application, and, in connection with the problem of general and communal hygiene, were employed in research on human acclimatization in northern and southern regions.

Finally, too little work is being conducted at the institutes on exposing the reactionary tendencies of capitalistic medical science, and medical journals are not carrying on an adequate fight against perversion and vulgarization of Pavlov's doctrine. Editorial offices poorly organize discussions published in the journals.

Deficiencies were noted in the organization of conferences and scientific discussions, which constitute an important means of scientific interchange. Examples cited were the poorly conducted discussions of problems of the physiology of industrial labor, hygiene, and others. It is important that all scientific associates undertake a systematic study of Pavlov's works. One of the most effective methods of studying Pavlov is through the creative seminar.

A large portion of the decree was devoted to the tasks and prospective activity of the academy in further development and creative application of the physiological teachings of I. P. Pavlov. Most important is the adoption of methods for developing profound research on the physiology and pathophysiology of higher nervous activity. This is to be a coordinated operation, with close cooperation between physiologists, pathophysiologicalists, and clinicians.

Creation of experimental biological models of the most widespread illnesses is extremely important. Attention must be paid to multilateral utilization of already existing methods, and development of new clinicophysiological methods of research on human higher nervous activity under normal and pathological conditions, as well as their introduction into the practice of therapeutic-prophylactic institutions.

Study of the conditions of application and effectiveness of therapeutic sleep must be stressed and evidence and counterevidence on the application of this method developed, generalizations made on clinical experience, and instructive-methodological directives worked out for the organization of a regime in therapeutic-prophylactic institutions, based on the physiological teaching of Pavlov.

In due course, attention must be focused on prophylaxis and therapy of childhood infections, influenza, dysentery, rheumatism, purulent diseases of cattle, polyarthritis, and various types of industrial trauma.

- 4 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



STAT.

In developing the problem of malignant neoplasms, special attention must be devoted to study of the virusoid nature of tumors, research on the functional disorganization of the central nervous system in pathogenesis of tumorous growths and metastasis, and development of effective means of prophylaxis and therapy of malignant tumors.

For successful resolution of the problems before the academy, great aid must be rendered by the Ministry of Public Health USSR.

[The last portion of Zhukov-Verezhnikov's report emphasized the peaceful mission of Soviet medical science.]

- E N D -

- 5 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~